

# PREMIER ENTHUSES THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

## SAYS CIVILIZATION WILL BE SAVED IF EVERY OUNCE OF EFFORT IS USED

### NO REASONABLE TERMS OFFERED BY EITHER GERMANY OR AUSTRIA

#### House of Commons Challenged to Put in Power a Government That Could Do Better

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 13.—Premier Lloyd George, in an address to parliament, declined to see in Count Czernin's statement any nearer approach to reasonable terms than Von Hertling's, regarding which he said: "The action of Germany with reference to Russia proved that declarations of no indemnities, annexations or contributions have no real meaning. No answer was given in regard to Belgium which anyone can regard as satisfactory."

"No answer was given in regard to Poland or the legitimate French claim for restoration of her lost provinces. Not a word is said about the Italian race and tongue under the Austrian yoke."

"He said the statements were a 'pure denial' of the rights of Arabs in Mesopotamia and Arabia, and an indication they were determined to maintain what they called the integrity of Turkey."

The premier challenged the house of commons to put another government in power if they were dissatisfied with the conduct of the war and think there is any government that can conduct it better.

Earl Curzon, the government leader in the house of lords, in debate, declared that the Czernin and Von Hertling speeches were collusive performance between two statesmen intended to drive a wedge between the allies rather than to secure peace. He said that no attempt has been made to meet the minimum demands of the allies, and added: "If we put every ounce of effort into the common cause we are confident we will win and thus save civilization."

He declared that the world was confronted with "most critical times," but the military advisers do not think it "dangerous."

### CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PLANNED

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Many new construction projects for the army, including munition plants, ordnance depots, storage plants, port terminals, hospitals, aviation work, cantonments and housing were disclosed in a statement given the senate military committee by the war department. The work will cost a total of \$298,600,000, and while some of the projects had been announced before, in most cases the location and cost had not been given.

The statement shows that \$37,000,000 will be spent in building a gas-making plant at Edgewood, N. J., while forty interior storage depots to cost an aggregate of \$30,000,000, are to be erected, and at unnamed points on aviation work, including a new cantonment, the location of which was not given, \$46,000,000 will be expended.

Ordnance depots are to be built on the South Atlantic coast and at "some seaport" at a cost of \$4,000,000 each, and one on the Middle Atlantic coast at a cost of \$6,000,000. An ammunition depot at "some seaport" is to cost \$7,000,000 and a like sum is to be expended for an ordnance depot in Central Pennsylvania.

Hospitals for soldiers suffering from tuberculosis are to be built at Denver, Colo., and Asheville, N. C., at a cost of \$500,000 each, and \$12,500,000 is to be spent on hospitals at thirty-two army training camps.

A division cantonment for a regular army is to cost \$8,000,000, but its location was not given.

Eight millions will be spent on a port terminal at Boston, and \$10,000,000 on a similar terminal at Charleston, S. C. Two millions are provided for three powder bag leading points at sites not yet selected.

For housing for the shipping board to relieve congestion in shipyard communities the department plans to expend \$35,000,000. This will represent a part of the \$50,000,000 for this purpose provided in a bill which passed the house yesterday. In addition to this, \$600,000 will be expended at Newport News, Va., for housing the negro stevedore regiments engaged there in loading vessels.

Brigadier General Littell, in charge of cantonment division and other construction jobs, also submitted statements to the committee, showing that, in addition to the new work, his bureau has charge of construction now in progress calling for an expenditure of \$135,000,000, making the total for present and future work \$400,000,000.

### WRIT OF ERROR FILED IN THE SWIFT CASE

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Attorneys for Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co., yesterday filed a writ of error and obtained a supersedeas from the United States circuit court of appeals in the government's search warrant case with the result that further search of the vault of the packers' lawyer for evidence in the federal trade commission's investigation will be delayed until after March 1.

On that date the three judges of the United States circuit court of appeals will review the case and pass on the validity of the government's writ issued under the search and seizure section of the federal espionage law.

Francis J. Heney, counsel for the federal trade commission, declared that the delay resulting from the appeal of the writ by the counsel for Swift & Co. will not seriously hamper the government agents in the investigation and prosecution of the alleged felonies charged in the affidavit on which the search warrant was issued.

### AUSTRIA READY TO QUIT THE STRUGGLE

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 13.—The London News Lobby correspondent says facts are known which bring nearer the possibility of a separate peace between Austria and the entente, and the Austrians have manifested reluctance to fight Americans and British on the western front.

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TODAY AND A YEAR AGO.

Official readings of the thermometer by the United States observer at Tonopah.

|                                 |              |      |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------|
|                                 | 1918         | 1917 |
| 5 a. m.                         | 39           | 26   |
| 9 a. m.                         | 27           | 27   |
| 12 noon                         | 32           | 32   |
| Maximum Feb. 12                 | 53           | 42   |
| Minimum Feb. 12                 | 38           | 30   |
| Relative humidity at noon today | 47 per cent. |      |

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affidavit on which the search warrant was issued.

### GUNNERS' ACCURACY IMPROVES

(By Associated Press.) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 13.—Harassing artillery fire and patrolling operations are being continued. Aerial activities have been increased, but no clashes have occurred.

The American gunners' accuracy is reported to be improving daily. They are especially effective on the roads and light railways back of the enemy lines.

Shrapnel fire against the first line trenches forced the enemy to nearly abandon, they keeping only a few men in the trenches.

American sharpshooters and machine gunners forced back a number of German airplanes that approached the battle formation.

Accidental wounding of three men were the only casualties today.

### NO NEVADANS IN THE LIST OF DEAD

#### TUSCANIA VICTIMS LAID AT REST ON THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.

(By Associated Press.) A SCOTCH SEAPORT, Feb. 13.—One hundred and seventy-one of the Tuscania victims have been buried on the Scottish coast thus far. They include one hundred and thirty identified Americans and thirty-three unidentified.

The last seventeen bodies received were all Americans. They were buried Tuesday. At the burial people from other villages came many miles to pay tribute to the Americans. Motor trucks carried bodies several miles to the burial place, followed by twenty-five American survivors and village mourners. The villagers carried the union jack and an American soldier the Stars and Stripes.

The Americans sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King" at the graves.

Natives have started a subscription to erect a permanent monument to the Americans.

No Nevadans Lost.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Associated Press list of American Tuscania soldiers buried at the Scottish coast shows Californians twelve and Nevadans none. The list includes Clyde Jenkins of Coalinga.

### DARING ROBBERIES BY MEXICAN APACHES

(By Associated Press.) MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13.—The drag-net system has been adopted by the police of the capital to capture a daring band of jewel robbers, thus far without success.

Recently, on two succeeding days, down town jewelry stores were entered by a band of six masked men in broad daylight. The loot secured in the first raid amounted to 50,000 pesos. In the second to a much smaller sum. After a vain search for clues, the police went through a part of the city known as "Colonio de la Bolsa" and brought a large and varied assortment of Mexican "Apaches" to headquarters, where they were viewed by the robbery victims. None of the prisoners, however, was identified as a member of the band.

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SELECTION DELAYED.

(By Associated Press.) ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—The Republican national committee meeting yesterday was a troubled one, and in an effort to appease all factions, the vital matter of the selection of a chairman was postponed until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

### WILL APPOINT OFFICERS LATER

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Appointment of general officers to fill permanently the five positions of assistant to the chief of staff created by the recent general staff reorganization order, probably will not be made until Major General March returns from France to take up his duties as acting chief of staff. It was indicated today that the officers temporarily assigned will continue to serve until General March has decided to whom he desires to entrust the new division of the work of his office.

In explaining further the purpose of the reorganization, Secretary Baker emphatically declared that there was no possibility of conflict between the general staff and the war council, since the latter had no authority or power whatever. He described the council as a purely advisory body to which the chief of staff might refer questions for study. The council meets daily and its deliberations up to this time have had to do almost entirely with supply questions.

The secretary issued a statement outlining in detail the tasks assigned to each of the new staff divisions. He made this explanation of the duties of Edward R. Stettinius, the civilian surveyor of purchases and supplies.

"The function of Mr. Stettinius will be largely that of a surveyor of the industrial field, and an accelerator of war supplies. He is to be largely instrumental in maintaining an even flow of production to the purchasing agencies of the war department. It is within his province to keep track of the capacity and production of contractors. If there are changes in the requirements of the American expeditionary forces, orders for these changes must be passed on down the line by Mr. Stettinius, so that the production may be in accord with the demand. Mr. Stettinius will also watch closely the transportation and shipping situation in order that the production and deliveries of war materials may properly proceed."

### RESTORE LEGAL RELATIONS IN RUSSIA

(By Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—The supplementary treaty provided for under article seven of the treaty of peace between the central powers and the Ukraine, according to Berlin dispatches, has to do with the resumption of consular relations, the various parties reserving the right, on the ground of military necessity, not to allow the admission of the consuls of other countries until the conclusion of a general peace.

All legal relations as between creditor and debtor are restored and after the ratification of the peace treaty the payment of state obligations, and especially those relating to the public debt, are to be resumed. A special agreement will be made regarding property settlement, in view of the Ukraine's proposed discussion of this subject with other parts of the former Russian empire. But in any case Ukraine will take over as between Germans any obligations which have been entered into on account of public works undertaken in Ukraine or secured on property there.

Nationals have been compensated for losses sustained through the war laws or infractions of international law. Merchant vessels which were interned at the outbreak of the war shall be returned with their cargoes to their owners.

### ITALIANS TO FIGHT TO THE BITTER END

#### WAR SITUATION BETTER SINCE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE LIST.

(By Associated Press.) ROME, Feb. 13.—Parliament today enthusiastically applauded Premier Orlando's declaration of the war situation growing better, due to help from the United States, replacing Russia.

He said that so far as Italy is concerned the continuation of the war is no longer a matter of choice, but of necessity. All patriotic Italians understood this, he said, and are now willing to fight to the bitter end. He declared that Italy's aims are not imperialistic.

### IMPORTANT LETTERS DONATED TO NATION

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 13.—Two letters, one written by Thomas Jefferson and dated Monticello, April 17, 1821, and the other by General Lafayette, and dated Lagrange, June 28, 1827, have been presented to Consul General Ekinner in London as a gift to the American government.

The donor was H. B. Gross, a Philadelphia manufacturer, who until recently had a home here. The first concerns certain books which the correspondent recommended to Jefferson and which he declared he was endeavoring to obtain, while the latter, written by Lafayette, speaks of the invention of a bee hive and of his interest in agricultural development generally. There is nothing to disclose the identity of the persons to whom the letters were addressed.

### WOMEN TESTIFY AT WAGE CONTROVERSY

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Mothers with babies in their arms, as well as girl workers and men, came from the stockyards to testify in the wage controversy between the packers and their employers before Federal Judge Alschuler, recently appointed an arbiter by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The women had been called by the labor unions to give evidence of the long hours which the unions claim prevail at the stockyards.

W. J. Barrett, an official of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, testified that electricians at the packing plants, although organized, received only 44 cents an hour, while the scale called for 78 cents an hour.

### SWEDEN HAS EYES ON ALAND ISLANDS

(By Associated Press.) STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13.—Proposals for the annexation of the Aland Islands to Sweden continue a topic of discussion in political circles here. Counsels of moderation seem to have the upper hand and even the pro-German newspapers generally insist that the Alands cannot be occupied without the preliminary assent of Finland. "though it would be inconsistent," says the Dagblad, "for the Finns to refuse this if the islanders expressed a wish for reunion with Sweden."

It appears, however, that steps in this direction by Sweden would not be welcomed in Finland, and that even the Swedish section of the population of Finland opposed the cession of the islands.

### EVIDENCE IN BOLO CASE IS ALL IN

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 13.—All the evidence, testimony and speeches by witnesses in the case of Bolo Pasha, who is on trial for treason, and apparently all the other "affairs" now under investigation before the French court, had been concluded late yesterday afternoon and today's sitting opened with arguments of the prosecutor. He will ask that the sentence of death be imposed upon Bolo.

M. Doyen, an expert accountant, was again on the stand yesterday to refute charges made by Monsignor Bolo, brother of the defendant, that Doyen had dishonored himself by falsifying a portion of his original report on Bolo's activities. The witness spoke with great reserve and moderation, declaring merely that he took exception "to the form in which these criticisms were presented by a man who strangely abuses the moral authority conferred on him by the cloth he wears. M. Doyen then reiterated and explained in detail the portions of his report which the prisoner's brother had challenged.

After M. Doyen had testified, Monsignor Bolo again took the stand and reiterated his attacks, especially on the authenticity of the telegrams of Count Von Bernadotte, former German ambassador to the United States, duplicates of which he insisted should be produced rather than to rely on American state department documents.

When the prosecutor stated that (Continued On Page Four.)

### CHARGES AGAINST RAILROAD MANAGERS

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Indiscriminate violation of the 16-hour law, especially since the government took over the railroads, was charged to the railroad managements by Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Engineers and Hostlers, in picturing to the railroad wage commission working conditions which, he said, drove the men into other employment.

"If the United States government does not remedy these conditions," he asserted, "it will not make a success of railroad operation, for no railroad can survive if managed in such a fashion."

The witness said present conditions actually constituted a menace to human lives, because men engaged in operation of trains cannot be held responsible for disaster if worked to the point of physical exhaustion. He quoted partial reports to show 123 violations of the 16-hour law between January 2 and 24, as compared with eighty-nine during the whole of 1917.

"It doesn't seem to be that 123 violations are extraordinary considering the weather of that period," remarked Secretary Lane, chairman of the commission.

"You don't sanction violation of the law, do you?" asked Mr. Shea.

"I don't think that question properly can be addressed to me," answered the secretary.

Mr. Shea said perhaps the question should not have been asked, but refused to drop the subject.

"Since the government took over operation of the roads," he said, "they are at liberty to violate the law. Whom are you going to prosecute?"

Commissioner McChord, a member of the interstate commerce commission, which is charged with enforcing the 16-hour law, interrupted to state that government operation made no difference in enforcement of the law and that he daily was approving prosecutions of violations.

"We've got the law, but it seems impossible to get it complied with," Shea continued. "Since the government took over the roads, the law apparently is being disregarded indiscriminately and the time is coming when it will be enforced."

(Continued on page four.)

### ITALIANS FORCED TO USE SUBSTITUTE

(By Associated Press.) ROME, Feb. 13.—Italy's supply of sugar, mixed with saccharine, has finally been consumed, not because anybody liked the mixture, but because Food Controller Crespi forced the demand by withdrawing ordinary white or granulated sugar from the market. Under directions of the controller a large quantity of sugar was mixed with saccharine in order to effect a sugar saving.

Notices were issued explaining this fact and also that saccharine was not harmful, as had been supposed. After a trial the public pronounced the new war sugar unpalatable and refused to buy it. So it was kept in storage until after Christmas, when Crespi withdrew all other sugar from the market. In desperation the public bought saccharine sugar. But it is not expected that the saccharine bitter-sweet sugar experiment will be repeated.

### ACTION IS BROUGHT AGAINST NEWSPAPER

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons today that action be taken under the defense of the realm act against Colonel Repington, military correspondent of the Morning Post, for an article he published Monday. The censor refused permission to publish it, after which it was printed in different form without being submitted.

### ENGINEERS FOR FRANCE.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Warren Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at the request of the war department, will furnish the names of members of his organization from which to select fifty men for tank service and a thousand for transportation service in France.

### FALLS THOUSAND FEET.

(By Associated Press.) FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 13.—Second Lieutenant Marsh, son of the chief of staff of the American army, is not expected to live as the result of a fractured skull, suffered from a thousand-foot fall in an airplane yesterday.

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